

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

Vol. XLIII—No. 7460.

號五十七月七年七十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

日五廿月五年亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—P. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORON, 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C. BYTES HENDY & CO., 37, Finsbury, E.C. SAMUEL, DRYDEN & CO., 11 & 13, London Wall, W. M. WILLS, 101, Cannon Street, E.C.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDRE PRINCE & CO., 31, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Place.
SAN FRANCISCO.—American Porters, generally.—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.
CEYLON.—W. W. SMITH & CO., THE CANTONMENT, Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HENSEN & CO., Malacca.
CHINA.—Macao, F. A. M. ORTEGA, Rua do Carmo, 10, Macao. N. MONTAGUE, Fookien, Hsiao & Co., Shanghai. LAY, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAY, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAY, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$7,500,000.
Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000.
Reserve Liability of Prop., \$7,500,000.
Profits, \$7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—M. GUYOT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
Hon. J. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq.
W. H. F. DABRY, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Hon. J. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq.
Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS HARRISON, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager.—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
Shanghai, E. W. GARDNER, Esq.
London, BAYNE, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " " "
" 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

On all bills drawn on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS.

Issued on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 21, 1887. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2. Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3. Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
5. Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6. Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked "Hongkong Savings Bank" is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 7, 1887. 754

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of GENERAL STOCK-KEEPERS and COMMISSION AGENTS previously carried on at Fookchow, in the Empire of China, under the firm or chop of HOK LEE HONG & Co. by Tsang An Hox and Tan Kwo Sine in co-partnership, was DISSOLVED on the 6th day of January, 1887, and the responsibility of the said Tan Kwo Sine for any DEBT or LIABILITY incurred by the said firm or chop terminated on the 6th day of January, 1887.

HOK LEE & Co., Fookchow.

Singapore, 17th May, 1887.

WITH Reference to the above, I, Tsang An Hox, of Fookchow, hereby notify the Public that the BUSINESS of the HOK LEE HONG & Co. as GENERAL STOCK-KEEPERS and COMMISSION AGENTS, is now being carried on at Fookchow as heretofore by TAM KIM OHING, of Singapore, Merchant, and myself under the style of HOK LEE HONG & Co., and that I have Power of Attorney from the said TAM KIM OHING as his Agent individually and also as a PARTNER in the said firm, to transact all matters connected with the Business of the firm at Fookchow.

TONG AH HOK.

Hongkong, June 1, 1887. 1047

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY at this Port of Messrs. CALDERON, MACGREGOR & Co., Shanghai, has this day been transferred to Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY.

E. JONES HUGHES.

WITH Reference to the above Notice,

I have this day assumed CHARGE of the BUSINESS at this Port of Messrs. CALDERON, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Shanghai.

ALEXANDER LEVY.

Hongkong, June 30, 1887. 1240

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH of our firm at HANKOW.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1887. 1244

Intimations.

THE SHARK FISHERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO APPLICATION for SHARES in the above Company can be received after noon of SATURDAY, the 16th Inst. Till then Forms of Application may be obtained from the Underigned.

Messrs. J. C. ROSSSET and G. F. GRAHAM have retired from the Directorship and Messrs. J. D. HUMPHREYS and FUNG CHEONG have been ELECTED in their stead.

JOHN WILLMOTT, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1887. 1297

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

CREDITORS of THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in LIQUIDATION, are hereby informed that under an agreement between the Official Liquidator and The Assets Realization Co., Limited, the following DIVIDENDS will be paid in addition to the 10/6d. already paid to CREDITORS:

1/3d. on the 25th February, 1888.

1/3d. on the 1st March, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st April, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st May, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st June, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st July, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st August, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st September, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st October, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st November, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st December, 1889.

1/3d. on the 1st January, 1890.

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1/3d. on the 1st January, 1894.

1/3d. on the 1st February, 1894.

Business Notices.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW SEASON'S

EXTRA ISIGNY BUTTER

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES

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LEUNG ALING, servant, was charged in the Police Court to-day with having stolen

value of \$10, the property of Mr Walter
Beynell, master of the S S. Ashington

The theft was committed on board the S.S. *Ashington* at Whampoa, on the 15th inst. and prisoner was arrested by Inspector Quince yesterday on board the S.S. *Toheran*, in Victoria harbour. The case was remanded for a week, till the return of the S.S. *Ashington*.

are only five cases on the list. Chan Aching is charged, with bringing a woman into the Colony knowing that she had been purchased for the purpose of prostitution. Leong Asin is charged with bringing a woman into the Colony for the purpose of emigration. There are two cases of larceny, one against Tseng A-shan and another against Chui Tai Tong, who is also charged with larceny in a dwelling house. The last case is a charge of demanding money with menaces against one, Chu Kiu.

The correspondent of *El Comercio* of Manila, writing from Puerto Princesa, the capital of the island of Paragu, gives a detail of the recent military occupation of Maualut, the southern portion of the island, which was effected without violence

or bloodshed, on the 20th June last says:—On the arrival of the expeditionary party at Boyata, which was all along taken

for Manalut, numerous natives were men-
engaged in cutting roads under the direc-
tion of the *paglima* Rastan. The expedi-
tion was received with great respect. The
principals of the party then went to visit
the house of Rastan, where a revolver was

firearms of different patterns were found. It is not to be wondered at that the natives possess these weapons, as the British steamer *Reynald*, which came here a few days ago, used to visit Manulut periodically, in which vessel Chinese merchants of Singapore used to go, taking with them cloth, arms, liquor, fruits &c., which they exchanged with the natives for reeds, mastich, wax, bushy wood &c.

We are glad to learn that a despatch has been received here by the local Government, and communicated to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that the Home authorities have no objection to the Chamber addressing H. H. Mr. Minister at Peking direct. The recommendation laid down is, that copies of all representations so forwarded by the Chamber

~~ber to the British Minister be handed~~
to the Government here. There can be

possible objection to this condition being agreed to, as the Chamber merely deal with matters relating to the trade and commerce of this part of the world—matters about which no special whatever is needed, and the ventilation of which publicity is invariably sought. We have repeatedly protested against the folly of the alteration which was made on this time-honoured practice of addressing H. B. M. Legation. Peking—a change which was effected at the instigation of Sir George Bowen—was partly on the ground of the inconvenience it caused, not to speak of the slight there implied; and partly because it showed a want of confidence on the part of the Governor in an influential public body like the Chamber which was unworthy of a distinction even of the Bowen class.

is satisfactory in every sense that this right has been restored.

lady, Miss Y. May King, M.D., who has been in America for some years studying medicine. Dr King graduated at the head of her class in May 1885 at the 'Woman's Medical College of the New York University' and has since pursued a

post-graduate courses in Philadelphia, Washington and New York, and has served as resident physician for some months in the N. Y. Infirmary, and in the Children's Asylum at Mt. Vernon near New York. She has had unusually good advantages, and has established already a high reputation for ability and thorough acquaintance with her profession. She is a skilled photo-microscopist, and

Dr. King was brought up as an adopted daughter in the family of Dr. D. B. McCart for many years a medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in Ningbo and afterwards Professor in the Imperial

Colleges, Tokyo; Japan. Dr. and Mrs. McCarrie, on returning to the United States some years ago, gave Miss King every advantage of education and improvement so they now accompany her to her future home, Amoy, where she is to be connected with the mission of the Reformed Church as Medical Missionary. Dr. McCarrie, Miss Dr. King will no doubt visit the hospitals for Chinese in Hongkong, Canton and Fai-shan, where we bespeak for her a cordial welcome.

also a senior photo-micrographer, and
been elected an honorary member of

Washington Microscopical Society. Dr. King was brought up as an adoptive daughter in the family of Dr. D. E. McCarrie for many years a medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in Ningpo and afterwards Professor in the Imperial College, Tokyo, Japan. Dr. and Mrs. McCarrie, on returning to the United States some years ago, gave Miss King every advantage of education and improvement so they now accompany her to her future home. Among where she is to be connected with the mission of the Reformed Church as Medical Missionary. Dr. McCarrie is a native of Scotland and has been in the service of the Chinese in Hongkong, Canton and Fui-shan, where we bespeak for them a cordial welcome.

[No. 7460.—JULY 15, 1887]

LEONE AUNG, servant, was charged in the Police Court to-day with having stolen \$75 in money, and an ivory brooch of the value of \$10, the property of Mr Walter Reynell, master of the S.S. Ashtington. The theft was committed on board the S.S. Ashtington at Whampoa, on the 15th inst. and prisoner was arrested by Inspector Quincey yesterday on board the S.S. Therian, in Victoria harbour. The case was remanded for a week, till the return of the S.S. Ashtington.

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The correspondent of *El Comercio* of Manila, writing from Puerto Princesa, the capital of the island of Paragu, gives a detail of the recent military occupation of Maualut, the southern portion of the island, which was effected without violence

or bloodshed, on the 20th June last, he says:—On the arrival of the expeditionary party at Boyata, which was all along taken for Manalut, numerous natives were met engaged in cutting reeds under the direction of the *gajuma* Rastan. The expedition was received with great respect. The principals of the party then went to visit the house of Rastan, where razavars and firearms of different patterns were deposited. It is not to be wondered at that the natives possess these weapons, as the British stores at Boyata, which came here a few days ago, used to visit Manalut periodically, in which vessel Chinese—merchants of Singapore used to go, taking with them cloth, arrack, liquor, fruits &c., which they exchanged with the natives for reeds, thatch, wax,

We are glad to learn that a despatch has been received here by the local Government, and communicated to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that the Home authorities have no objection to the Chamber addressing H. H. Mr. Minister at Peking direct. The recommendation laid down is, that copies of all representations so forwarded by the Chamber

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1881

TELEGRAMS.

(SPELLED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL'
(Via Southern Line).)

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
London, 18th J.

M. Floquet has resigned and has accepted the Government of having royalist tendencies.

[M. Floquet is the President of the Chamber of Deputies and is, of course, a member of the ministry. He is looked upon as a Radical, and the new ministry being decidedly moderate his resignation is might have been expected.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL

PASSAGE SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND:—Euphrates, J. O. Thibie, 17; Electric, Glenroy, Hector, Leticia, 48; Comoros, J. A. Tahoun, 5; Benadir, Djenné, Amannem, Broussier, 12.

JULY 15, 1887.

shire, Telamachus; 8; Titania, Glenelch, 12.

The steamship *Ava*, with the *First Mate* of June 17th, left Singapore Wednesday, the 13th July, at 4 o'clock and may be expected here on Wednesday, the 20th July. Late mail brings rumour to letters despatched from Hongkong on May 17th.

The Shiro Line steamer *Cardigandis* left Singapore on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ten* left Port Darwin on the 6th inst. may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The steamship *St. Asaph*, from Canton, left Haiphong on the 14th inst., and may be expected here about the 17th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Prometheus* left Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

We note that Mr. F. E. Woodruff, Consular of Oufusora, goes to Takow, as missioner, following Mr. Lay.

We note the arrival, per the *Borneo*, of Bishop Pereira and several lay officers of Timor.

Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. inform that the steamer *St. Asaph*, from mental ports, left Haiphong for this day, the 16th inst.

In the Police Court to-day seventeen were charged with public gambling, of the defendants were fined \$25 each others being fined \$5 each.

Tom Lam King, a chair coolie, was fined \$100 at the Police Court for selling and preparing opium without having licence.

LEUNG ALING, servant, was charged in the Police Court to-day with having stolen

\$75 in money, and an ivory brooch of the value of \$10, the property of Mr Walter Reynell, master of the S.S. *Ashington*. The theft was committed on board the S.S. *Ashington* at Whampoa, on the 15th inst. and prisoner was arrested by Inspector Quincey yesterday on board the S.S. *Teheran*, in Victoria harbour. The case was remanded for a week, till the return of the S.S. *Ashington*.

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representations so forwarded by the Chancery

ber to the British Minister be handed over to the Government here. There can be no possible objection to this condition being agreed to, as the Chamber merely deal with matters relating to the trade and commerce of this part of the world—matters about which no secret whatever is needed, and the ventilation of which publicity is invariably sought. We have repeatedly protested against the folly of the alteration which was made on this time-honoured practice of addressing H. B. M. Legation Peking—a change which was effected at the instigation of Sir George Bowen—partly on the ground of the inconvenience it caused, not to speak of the slight there implied; and partly because it showed a want of confidence on the part of the Governor in an influential public body like the Chamber which was unworthy of a statesman even of the Bowen class. Besides, for 'over a quarter of a century' the right of addressing Peking direct had been given to the Chamber, and there was

vernor in an influential public body like the Chamber which was unworthy of

the Chamber, and the Chamberlain, the statesman even of the Bowen class. I sides, for 'over a quarter of a century' the right of addressing Peking directed had been given to the Chamber, and there was sufficient reason for its being denied. It is satisfactory in every sense that this right has been restored.

We learn that a passenger by the steamship *Abyssinia*, due next week, is a Chinese lady, Miss Y. May King, M.D., who has been in America for some years studying medicine. Dr King graduated at the height of her class in May 1885 at the 'Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary,' and has since pursued special post-graduate courses in Philadelphia, Washington, and New York, and for some years as resident physician for several months in the N. Y. Infirmary, and in the Children's Asylum at Mt. Vernon near New York. She has had unusually good advantages, and has established already high reputation for ability and thorough acquaintance with her profession. She speaks English, photo grammar, and

Washington Microscopical Society. Dr. King was brought up as an adoptive daughter in the family of Dr. D. B. McCarty for many years a medical missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in Ningbo and afterwards Professor in the Imperial College, Tokyo, Japan. Dr. and Mrs. McCarty, on returning to the United States some years ago, gave Miss King every advantage of education and improvement so they now accompany her to her future home, Amoy, where she is to be connected with the mission of the Reformed Church as Medical Missionary. Dr. McCarty is also a member of the Amoy Medical Mission. Miss Dr. King will no doubt visit the hospitals for Chinese in Hongkong, Canton and Fui-shan, where we bespeak for her a cordial welcome.

It is said that a fully-qualified veterinary surgeon is on his way out from England to this Colony, for the Government service, and may be expected to arrive here shortly. The experience gained through during the actual and threatened visit of pneumonia amongst the cattle here, led it may be remembered, to this appointment. We trust that the new office will realize all that is expected of it.

Three coolies named Teoi Tong, Chan Tsa Chan, and Chan, a San were tried in the Police Court to-day on a charge of assaulting a policeman named Hera Singh. It appeared that the complainant had been taken upon by a band of Chinese, while in the execution of his duty, and had been badly wounded about the head by stones. The first two defendants were each fined \$10, and the third was bound over to keep the peace.

We understand it has been decided that a Sanitary Engineer is to be engaged by the local Government, and that he ought soon to arrive from England. This is as it should be, and is a step which we have advocated for a long time. A practical knowledge of the constructive details of sanitary measures is an important matter; and it is only the officer possessing such knowledge obtains a clearly-defined, independent position, he ought to advance the cause of Sanitation in Hongkong in a way that has never yet been. The Sanitary Engineer must, of course, be entirely independent of the Public Works Department; and, as he must be responsible to the Sanitary Board, it will be necessary therefore to get a new Chairman. The Surveyor General, as must be evident to all, cannot possibly remain the head of the body which it may be to ensure his own department. This has been previously pointed out as an anomaly; and subsequent events have served only to make the absurdity of such an arrangement the more apparent. As it will be the duty of the Public Works Department to carry out the building laws, it will be the duty of the Sanitary Engineer to execute the orders of the Sanitary Board. Let each body stick to its own duty; and if the backyards ever fall to the share of the Surveyor General under a new Building Ordinance, then all the details of such a scheme will depend upon the department of which Mr. Price is the head.

With these, and with many other matters of construction the Sanitary Engineer will have nothing to do. Equally so, the Surveyor General should not have any power, direct or indirect, over the Sanitary Engineer. With a strong elective element, presided over by an independent Chairman, and having its orders carried out by the present Secretary and a Sanitary Engineer, the Sanitary Board for Municipal Board of Health ought to be a power for good in the Colony. We have not yet seen the Amended Draft of the Public Health Bill, but are confident that many of its defects and blemishes will be removed ere it again sees the light.

Tax country has reached a financial dilemma which admits of but two methods of escape. We must reduce the expenditure, or increase the revenue. It ought not to be a hard matter to choose the proper course of such a conjuncture. — *Philadelphia Record*.

This time has come when the American people should consider the rights of the American citizen in regard to those who seek homes on American soil. We still have room for free, law-abiding, liberty-loving, self-sustaining foreigners. We have none for paupers, criminals, revolutionists and anarchists. — *Philadelphia Times*.

Tax Queen's crowning work during her long reign has been the promotion of the home virtues and noble traits that adorn and sanctify the home life of the English people. Her womanliness has elevated the standards of social life and public morals, and, as a result, the English people are now a more Christian, a gentler and a more united people. — *New York Tribune*.

The unrestricted immigration which admits a few timid souls is but one of the agencies toward the evolution of the great composite American race of the future. A new race, grown from the amalgamation of all races—smaller to all races and yet distinct from all—is gradually being evolved in this country. Here, for the first time in history, the cosmopolitan nation will exist, with cosmopolitan customs, and every man will be a citizen of the world. — *Boston Globe*.

Professor John Tyndall, a profound student and scholar in natural science, and one of the greatest minds of the age, has been a man without wisdom. Tyndall's first serious demonstration that he belongs to this class was in an utterly uncalculated attack at Belfast, some years ago, upon the faith of the people who believe in prayer. His last is in his scorching denunciation that William Brewster is a "false teacher." Each of these assaults was wanton and each of them weak. — *Baltimore Sun*.

A reporter, which should have been sent out on the 1st of April, comes from Chicago that the anarchical party who composed the "International Working People's Association" contemplate an uprising in 1889, when they hope to overthrow the Government and establish themselves in power. In the meantime they will rely on panic and starvation to recruit their forces. When the time comes for the uprising, the great many armed genuine Americans will be on hand to witness the entertainment. — *New York World*.

The non-delivery of a telegram recently sent from Manchester, and which was attended by some minor clerical mistakes, has caused some confusion. Some old tapestry was sent by Mr. Litchfield, the art dealer, to the Jubilee Exhibition, and, requiring the return of a certain panel, he particularised it in his telegram by stating the size and subject, "Venus and Adonis." A clerk at once replied to "Venus and Adonis, Litchfield," and, after making every effort to deliver the message, the Post Office officials were constrained to wire back to Manchester that no Venus and Adonis could be found in their catalogue.

Two small boys, who are in habits which contained the statement that "babies are like human beings, only not so large, should go on record. It is about all there is to say on the subject. I have always believed that certain little idiosyncrasies, such as lack of moral courage to confess ignorance, were developed in late years. But I don't believe you can fix the age at which any idiosyncrasy begins to show. Little Sally came home from school full of indignation. She is only five years old, but she was as full of 'mad' as her little body would hold.

"I guess you did something to make her mad," said the mother.

"No, didn't do anything," she replied.

"Well, how did it happen?"

"It was in the geography class, and she asked me what was the principal production of the Sandwich Islands, and I just said 'Sandwiches,' and she laughed and said, 'You're laughing at me, you're just a rascal, and I don't say anything to laugh of course, I didn't say it was all the productions, but just that sandwiches was the principal production.'"

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST LUKONGS.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Kwok Sing, marine-hawker, was resumed this afternoon at the Magistrate's Court by Mr. H. W. Woodhouse.

Mr. Donny appeared on behalf of the friends of the deceased, and Mr. Webber (of the Office of Mr. G. E. Evans) represented the Police Constables 211 and 283, who are charged with causing the death of Kwok Sing.

Chang A. Wo, a sampan man, said he had gone ashore to buy something from the deceased, and that he saw the deceased pushing away a crowd of men who had collected around the man. Witness heard the constables order the deceased to go away and saw them kicking him and hitting him with their truncheons. Deceased ran and walked a little distance, then sat down on the ground and died. The police had descended to the ambulance and he got in himself with the assistance of the constables, who then went away together.

Witness had never seen the two constables before. Deceased offered resistance to the constables, and was then struck on the head by the police officer. Deceased, but he saw them strike him on the sides with their truncheons.

By Mr. Donny.—Deceased, after he had been beaten and kicked, walked for a short distance, without taking his baskets with him, and then fell back on the ground, afterwards falling backward with his head towards the wall.

By Mr. Webber.—Witness did not know deceased before this occurrence; neither did he know the constables previously. He identified both of them in the picture on the morning of the death. They were not then dressed in the same way.

Inspector Swanson, who is in charge of the western district, said this was all the evidence he had to produce in the case. The constables were placed in the witness box, and the accused without hesitation, but the last witness only identified No. 211. He said he could not recall the other constable. Witness was in the station when deceased was brought there. He did not think at the time that there was much the matter, but after a few minutes seeing the man drawing up his legs as if in pain witness deemed it advisable to call the doctor.

Gunder Singh, A. P. S. 577, said he saw the two prisoners come into the station on the afternoon of the occurrence, and he also saw the other five, special constables, return about ten minutes afterwards. He saw a report and said there was a man lying on the ground, and the same report; Constable 283 made no report. It was the rule for each constable to report on his return to the office, but as one of the two reported for both there was no necessity for the other doing so. This constable did not make any report.

Mr. Donny, in addressing the jury, remarked that his position with respect to his clients would be practically unaffected by the verdict in the inquest because the trial of the two constables for manslaughter would go on whatever the decision might be. He said the jury should be satisfied that there could be no doubt whatever that this hawker was killed, and that the cause of his death was violent treatment of some kind which he had received on the Sunday afternoon in question. The marks on his body were testimony to the fact that he was not a weak man, and that he was not a coward. The questions which he wished to submit to the jury for consideration were (1) whether the death was caused by accident or by the action of the two constables or one of them; and (2) whether there was any possible excuse for the infliction of the blows which he received.

Mr. Webber contended that the jury could not be satisfied that these two men did the kicking even if any kicking was done. On the other hand, even supposing they were satisfied that the kicking had taken place and that it was administered by these two constables, the jury would have to decide whether the death was caused by the action of the two constables or by the action of the deceased.

After a short retirement the jury returned the following verdict, by a majority of two to one: "Doomed man, his death by knocking about, and the death by the action of the two constables P. C. 211 and P. C. 283."

A man always thinks he is on the wrong track when he is on the right one. — *Exchange*.

Don't call a very large, strong, sinewy man a prevaricator, for you are sure he is a prevaricator, for he never makes a mistake to his own mind.

In ancient times kissing a pretty girl was a cure for the toothache. It is difficult to improve upon some old-time recipes. — *New York Herald*.

PAKHOI TRADE REPORT FOR 1886.

The following report by Mr. Walter Lay, Commissioner of Customs for Pakhoi, gives a very interesting account of the condition of trade at that port. Mr. Lay says:—

My report for 1886 chronicled the disastrous floods which had taken place during the summer of that year, and which had caused such widespread distress throughout Kwangtung and Kiangsi. My present report shows that the complete recovery has not yet been reached, and that the summer months of 1886 the rainfall was so insignificant that great drought prevailed throughout the country. The rice crops were a failure, and a severe famine was the result. Though the summer had been a very severe one, it was in 1886 still a very severe one.

Rice was in even greater demand than in 1885, and though the quantity imported was valued at Hk. Tls. 314,690, a sum 184 per cent. in excess of the 1885 importation, this valuable cereal did not reach the market in the first year of the drought, and was not known to be more than 30 years' supply.

During the first half of the year under review trade was by no means good, and the outlook did not seem promising for the future. But the second half of the year brought about a complete change, and the trade has been very successful so far as the Foreign Inspectorate is concerned.

A singular absence of junks was again to be noted, and while our Revenue receipts have been good, those of the Native Revenue have fallen off. If our Revenue was to be taken as an index to the state of trade, we are bound to come to the conclusion that trade has been good, for we collected Hk. Tls. 134,466 last year, a figure which is 49 per cent. over that of 1885, and not less than 61 per cent. better than the revenue for 1884. We have to take into consideration the fact that 104,000 piculs of Rice were imported on which no duty was charged, the collection is all the more remarkable.

The extraordinary strikes which Pakhoi has made by the railway since the first year of its existence as an open port was Hk. Tls. 690, during the second year, and during the third year Hk. Tls. 20,515. Our collection under Imports, Opium, and Coast Trade last year was less than it was in 1885, but the collection under the Native Revenue was 43 per cent. On Opium alone we collected Hk. Tls. 13,854, against Hk. Tls. 9,716 in 1885, showing a gain of 22 per cent. and this in spite of the drought, and in spite of a time when the revenue from the port was less than it was in 1885, and in spite of the fact that the port was closed for a share of the trade.

The net value of the trade of the port last year was Hk. Tls. 2,978,800, which is 15 per cent. higher than that for 1885 and 75 per cent. more than the 1884 figures show. The revenue from the port was 15 per cent. higher than in 1885, and 75 per cent. more than the 1884 figures show.

Native Imports show very little change in their value, having increased but Hk. Tls. 840. Cotton Goods were valued at Hk. Tls. 356,550, showing a loss of more than Hk. Tls. 41,000. Woollen Goods, however, made up for this loss, the increase on them being 8 per cent. of the import trade.

Of the Cotton Goods imported, 45 per cent. consisted of Cotton Yarn, which towards the close of the year was in great demand in Kwangtung, where it was bartered against rice. The demand for Cotton Yarn was so great that it was able to make extensive purchases of Cotton Yarn.

The value of our Exports was Hk. Tls. 1,901,700, which shows an improvement on the 1885 figure of Hk. Tls. 1,885,000. The decrease in the demand for Opium, attributed to the absence of soldiers, but this cannot wholly account for it. The famine which prevailed up country must have prevented many from spending money on Opium, and must have tended to lessen the demand for it.

Piece Goods. Amoy Cottons, Shirtings show a decline of 68 per cent., and 70 per cent. of 45 per cent.

In Wampas, Kamies and Listings have found a good market; but the most noticeable item is Broadcloth, which has risen in value from Hk. Tls. 15,470 to Hk. Tls. 30,110, showing a gain of nearly 22 per cent. England, by no means enjoys a monopoly in this article, for during the latter part of the year Broadcloth from Vienna cloth-bears on it in large letters. Superior Broadcloth, but it is attached to a small ticket with the word "Wien" on it, which is significant of the place of manufacture.

Needles find a ready market here, but few of them are English. They are mostly of German manufacture, but they are all labelled in English, with a view, presumably, of their being passed off as English. They are the Naivest of German-made needles, and they are the only ones which are not English articles. The remark applies to Foreign Dyes, all of which, though labelled in English letters, come from Germany.

The Matches imported last year amounted to 25,021 piculs. This quantity is double that of the 1885 year, but in our Returns it will be noticed that they figure at less value than the 1885 importation. This is owing to a deterioration in the quality of the Match imported. Towards the latter part of the year Japanese Matches sought to compete with the "Tandikors," usually imported from Japan, and they figure at less value than the 1885 importation. This is owing to a deterioration in the quality of the Match imported.

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THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

Writing of the occupation of Kerkik, the Standard of 13th June says:—

The Russian Government and people feel some anxiety that the Russian occupation of Kerkik by Russian troops with such equality. They certainly did not expect so much indifference on our part, and when the first news arrived it was thought advisable by them to show the world that they had not been deceived. On discovering that there was no immediate necessity to vindicate their proceedings, this timely pretext has been thrown aside, and the occurrence now stands out as a plain fact, the Russian occupation of a town belonging to the Amir of Bokhara, by the express order of the Governor of Turkistan. It is very desirable that Russia should not misinterpret our feelings in this matter. If there was no obligation on her to refrain from occupying Bokhara, still, the seizure of a strategic point, only twenty-five miles from Khamat-Ab, the place in dispute between her and this country, and during the progress of negotiations, cannot be described otherwise than as an unfriendly act, and one which would have serious consequences. If it stood alone it would seem sufficiently discourteous, but when it follows as it does, the persistent and unnecessary delay in closing the frontier negotiations, and the appointment of an initial and unscrupulous negotiator, the Russian advance in this direction of India is impossible to ignore its significance. Our diplomatic action may be hesitating, the bases of our policy in Central Asia and Afghanistan may be shifting, but we must not make any mistake if we think that this country will be indifferent to the development of the policy which has placed a Russian garrison opposite the Amir's position in Kerkik. Such a pretence to the Government of this country is not only a gross insult, but it is a gross insult to the English people are tired of making useless protests with regard to Russia's advances in Central Asia; but they are none the less fully awake to its effect on the tranquillity of the Indian Empire, and if they have made no real remonstrance on this occasion, it is because they see that the time is not yet ripe for such ineffectual rejoinders. There is no concealing the meaning of Russia's latest acts. They are dictated by the desire to be in the best possible position for making the most of the disruption of the Amir's power, which is expected to follow the death, or the defeat of the Amir. But although Russia is within her technical right in taking possession of Kerkik, she has been too precipitate to blind us to the object she has in view. She would, in every sense, be justified in her action, but she has not waited until after the element of the Khamat-Ab question, for the British Government cannot in honour allow itself to be coerced on the Oxus by the same brute force which was successfully applied at Penjdeh. The occupation of Kerkik, which is expected to follow the death, or the defeat of the Amir, but although Russia is within her technical right in taking possession of Kerkik, she has been too precipitate to blind us to the object she has in view. She would, in every sense, be justified in her action, but she has not waited until after the element of the Khamat-Ab question, for the British Government cannot in honour allow itself to be coerced on the Oxus by the same brute force which was successfully applied at Penjdeh. 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SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM
WATERS.

| WHAMPOA. | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Vessel's Name | Flag & Rg. | Destination. |
| Amoy | Brit. | str. Hongkong |
| Anna Bertha | Ger. | bqe. |
| Canton | Brit. | str. Shanghai |
| Centaur | Ger. | bqe. |
| Lee Sang | Brit. | str. |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| In port on July 4, 1887. | | |
| MERCHANT STEAMERS. | | |
| Amigo | Gorman | |
| Namoa | British | |
| Swatow | British | |
| Zafro | British | |
| MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. | | |
| Bylgie | Brit. | sh. |
| Claro Babuyan | Brit. | bqo. |
| Francisca | Ger. | sch. |
| Galveston | Ger. | bqo. |
| Johann Kromer | Ger. | bqo. |
| L'Avenire | Br. | 3m. sch. |
| Lionisa | Amer. | sch. |
| Oscar Mooyer | Ger. | bqo. |

| FOOCHOW. | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| In port on June 21, 1887. | |
| MERCHANT STEAMERS. | |
| Guthrie | British |
| Glengarry | British |
| Kaisow | British |
| Patroclus | British |
| Taku | British |
| MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. | |
| Anglo India | Brit. bge. |
| Emilie | Norw. bge. |
| Hedvig | Brit. bge. |
| John Potts | Brit. bge. |
| SHANGHAI. | |
| In port on July 4, 1887. | |
| MERCHANT STEAMERS. | |
| Amoy | British |
| Bayley | British |
| Chelydra | British |
| | British |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|
| Garmarhenanrebrishu | | |
| Cyclops | British | Hongkong |
| Fushun | Chinese | Wanchow |
| Glenavon | British | |
| Gleucoc | British | |
| Glenfruin | British | |
| Hae-chang | Chinese | |
| Hae-shin | Chinese | Hankow, &c. |
| Haver | British | |
| Ingeborg | British | |
| Kiang-kwan | Chinese | |
| Kiang-tung | Chinese | |
| Kiang-tung | Chinese | |
| Kung-wo | British | |
| Opack | British | |
| Orus | French | |

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Panah | Chinese |
| Ravenna | British |
| Sin Nanzing | British |
| Snow Nordisko | Danish |
| Swatow | British |

| MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Batavia | Brit. bqe. |
| Breeze | Brit. bqe. |
| Paugh, Balough | Gr. 3m. ac. |
| Granite State | Amer. sh. |
| Inferrible | Norw. bqe. |
| J. Nicholson | Brit. bqe. |
| Kulverdalen | Brit. bqe. |
| Martha | Brit. bqe. |
| Sas Swallow | Brit. bqe. |
| Siam | Siam. bqe. |
| Walls Coastle | Brit. bqe. |
| Wm. C. Connor | Amer. sh. |
| Wyvern | Brit. bqe. |

| NAGASAKI. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| In port on July 6, 1887. | |
| Atago Maru | Jap. bulk. |
| Kozaki Maru | Japan. bqe. |

| YOKOHAMA. | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| In port on July 2, 1887. | |
| A. G. Ropes | Amer. sh. |
| B. B. Law | Brit. bqe. |
| Donalena | Brit. sch. |
| Hilaria | Brit. sh. |
| McNear | Amer. sh. |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------|
| In port on July 9, 1887. | | |
| Antoinette | Brit. | sh. |
| Corder | Brit. | bqe. |
| Ellen A. Read | Brit. | sh. |
| Guy G. Goss | Amer. | sh. |
| MANILA. | | |
| In port on July 8, 1887. | | |
| Abyssinia | Brit. | bqe. New York. |
| Atamba | Brit. | bqe. Liverpool |
| Olan Robertson | Brit. | sh. |
| Earl Granville | Brit. | sh. |
| Fildenhope | Brit. | bqe. |
| Eugenie | Brit. | bqe. |
| H. Libby | Brit. | bqe. |
| Jas. A. Wright | Amer. | bqe. |
| Jas. G. Bain | Brit. | bqe. |
| Kepler | Ger. | bqe. |
| L. Schepp | Ger. | bqe. New York |
| Manuel | Siam. | bqe. |
| Marbach | Brit. | bqe. |
| Ringleader | Brit. | United States |
| Sachem | Amer. | sh. |
| Yn Quebec | Brit. | bqe. |
| BANGKOK. | | |
| In port on May 14, 1887. | | |
| Advanco | Siam. | bqe. |
| Aline | Brit. | bqe. |
| Aurora | Brit. | bqe. |
| Belavia | Brit. | bqe. |
| Caroline | Siam. | 3 sh. |
| Diamond City | Siam. | bqe. |
| Doretta | Siam. | bg. |
| Emills | Norw. | bqe. |
| Foochow | Siam. | bqe. |
| Gollash | Siam. | bg. |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------|
| Long Lee | Siam. | bge. |
| Long Him | Siam. | bge. |
| Meridian | Siam. | soh. |
| Queen of England | Siam. | ah. |
| Rapid | Siam. | bge. |
| Sibirien | Chi. | bge. |

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